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ART. I. — *Entomological Notes.* By EDWARD NEWMAN.

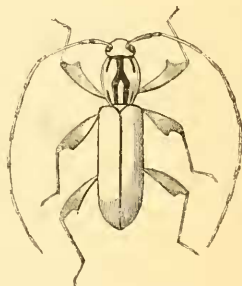
(Continued).

Class.—COLEOPTERA.

Natural Order.—CERAMBYCITES, *Newman.*

Genus.—CURIUS, *Newman.*

CAPUT porrectum, oculis magnis, ferè rotundis, ad antennarum basim vix emarginatis; antennæ corpore longiores, graciles, 11-articulatæ, articulus 1us cæteris paullò crassior, 2us brevis, 3us cæteris longior, 4us et sequentes longitudine ferè æquales: prothorax capite duplò longior, dorso paullò complanatus, lateribus convexus: elytra prothorace latiora, lateribus parallela, apice rotundata: pedes longitudine mediocres, femoribus tumidis, subtùs dente magno mediano armatis.



Curius dentatus. Testaceus, obscurus, subtilitèr ac crebrè punctus; caput fuscum, antennæ pallidæ, articulis apice fuscis: prothorax testaceus, vittâ longitudinali ante marginem posticam divisâ, fuscâ: elytra testacea, fusco nubila: femora apice latè fusca. (Corp. long. .275 unc. lat. .075 unc.)

Inhabits North America. A single specimen, taken by Mr. E. Doubleday at St. John's Bluff, in East Florida, is in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. This curious little insect differs from all the longicorns with which I am acquainted, in the possession of a very strong distinct tooth on the underside of each femur, resembling that of so common occurrence in the genus *Donacia*. The appearance of the insect is very much that of a small *Callidium*, and in no

respect approaches *Donacia* or *Macroplea*, the only remarkable character being the dentate femora. The head and eyes are dark brown: the antennæ are annulated, the basal portion of each joint being pale testaceous, the apical portion dark brown: the prothorax has a dark longitudinal line commencing at its anterior margin; towards the centre of the prothorax it expands and divides, the branches afterwards rather approximating, and both of them reaching the posterior margin: on each side of this median line is a short, dark brown line, commencing, like the first, at the anterior margin of the prothorax, and not quite attaining half its length, when it nearly meets a shorter line proceeding from the posterior margin: on the middle of each side of the prothorax is a dark but ill-defined spot: the elytra are testaceous, variously but very indistinctly clouded with darker shades: the legs are very pale and almost transparent, with the exception of the exterior portion of the femora, which is dark brown: the entire under surface is very pale.

Genus.—*THIA*, *Newman*.

Caput pronum, prothorace latius; oculi maximi, ad antennarum basim profundè emarginati, in verticem ferè conniventes; antennæ graciles, hirsutæ, corpore duplò longiores, 10-articulatæ, articuli longitudine ferè æquales, ultimo breviori excepto; articulus 2us aut mihi invisus aut cæterum more elongatus: prothorax ferè cylindraceus, lateribus paullò convexus: elytra linearia apice rotundata, abdomine breviora: pedes simplices, femoribus haud tumescentibus.

Thia pusilla. Testacea; oculis nigris, antennis fuscis: prothorax fuscus, lineis 2 longitudinalibus anticis testaceis: elytra pallidè testacea, humeris, fasciâ ponè medium undatâ, apicibusque fuscis. (Corp. long. .2 unc. lat. .05 unc. Antennarum dilat. .8 unc.)

Inhabits North America. Two specimens taken by Mr. Doubleday in East Florida, are in the cabinet of the Entomological Club.

G. N. — *Callidio* affine.

— *limum*. Caput porrectum, punctum, testaceum, vertice fuscum; oculis elongatis, subtùs dilatatis, nigris; antennæ corpore vix breviores, 11-articulatæ, articulis basi pallidis apice fuscis: prothorax capite longior vix latior, testaceus, dorso glaberrimus, lineis 3 elevatis fuscis instructus, lateribus ante medium gibber, posticè valdè restrictus: elytra glabra, lutosâ, lineis 4 obliquis

fuscis, haud benè determinatis, ad suturam conniventibus, VVVV formantibus; ultimâ valdè dilatâ: pedes longitudine mediocres, femoribus paullò tumidis. (Corp. long. .2125 unc. lat. .065 unc.)

Inhabits North America. A single specimen, taken by Mr. E. Doubleday at St. John's Bluff, in East Florida, is in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. This little insect will not range with *Callidium*, *Clytus*, *Gracilia*, *Obrium* or *Cartallum*, as these genera are at present constituted: I am therefore inclined to raise it to the rank of a genus, and would propose calling it *Phyton limum*.

Family.—NECYDALIDÆ, *Newman*.

In this family I would propose to include *Necydalis* of Linneus, *Stenopterus* of Illiger, *Odontocera*, *Acyphoderes*, *Tomopterus* and *Colobus* of Serville, *Glaphyra*, *Sphecomorpha*, *Charis*, *Hesthesis* and *Heliomanes* of Newman, and many other small longicorns which I have never yet been able to examine. They are to be distinguished by the possession of abbreviated elytra, which are either truncate and quadrate, or attenuated and pointed at the apex. All the species of which we have any knowledge when living, are very active and fly with great ease, and always in the day-time, frequenting flowers and the leaves of trees. It is certainly questionable whether a group possessing but one structural character in common can be considered strictly natural, but the convenience of so obvious a distinction is beyond dispute. The genera may be arranged in the following order.

Genus.—GLAPHYRA, *Newman*.

Caput ferè pronum, prothorace haud angustius; antennæ vix dimidio corporis longiores, 11-articulatæ, articulis ultra 6um brevioribus, crassioribus: prothorax dorso complanatus, lateribus paullò convexus, nullo modo armatus: elytra valdè abbreviata, apice rotundata, nullo modo metalas tegeitna: pedes mediocres, femoribus pedetentim tumidis, tibiis paullò incrassatis, hirsutis, tarsis brevibus.

Glaph. semiusta. Castanea: prothorax et elytra profundè puncta: color castaneus, abdominis segmentis apicalibus nigerrimis.— (Corp. long. .175 unc. lat. .0225 unc.)

Inhabits North America. A single specimen, taken by Mr. Foster at St. John's Bluff in East Florida, is in the cabinet of the Entomological Club.

Genus.—HELIOMANES, *Newman*.

This genus is established in the 'Annals of Natural History,' v. 17, for the reception of a new species from New Holland; the typical species however is *Heli. minor*, the *Necydalis minor* of Linneus, 'Syst. Nat.' i. 641. The other ascertained species are *Heli. umbellatarum*, the *Nec. umbellatarum* of Linneus, 'Syst. Nat.' l. c., both of these are natives of Europe and Great Britain; *Heli. sidus* of Newman, from New Holland, 'Ann. Nat. Hist.' l. c.; *Heli. bimaculatus*, the *Nec. bimaculatus* of Say, inhabiting the northern states of the Union: and many other species from the new and old continents, at present only indicated by MSS. names.

Genus.—NECYDALIS, *Linneus*.

The genus *Necydalis* was established by Linneus in the 'Systema Naturæ,' 12th edit. i. 641, where it is divided into two sections, the 1st including the species *major*, *minor*, and *umbellatarum*; the 2nd, a variety of *Heteromerous* beetles which are not now considered as belonging to the *Macrocerous* Coleoptera. In the 'Systema Eleutheratorum,' ii. 375, we find that Fabricius has without reason assigned a new generic and two new specific names, changing *Necydalis* into *Molorchus*, *major* into *abbreviatus*, and *minor* into *dimidiatus*: he has however retained the name *Necydalis* for the 2nd or *Heteromerous* division, and to *Molorchus* (the proper *Necydalis*) he has added a fourth species, *variegatus*, from New Holland. This insect is recorded by Fabricius as being in the Banksian cabinet, but I have in vain searched that collection, which is now in the possession of the Linnean Society of London. Audinet-Serville, 'Ann. Ent. Soc. of France,' has very properly restored the Linnean names, but has left the genus, as regards its contents, untouched. In the 'Annals of Natural History,' v. 17, I have divided the genus, retaining only the type, *Necydalis major* of Linneus, a European species, and adding a second, *Necy. auricomus*, a native of New Holland.

Genus.—HESTHESIS, *Newman*.

In the 'Annals of Natural History,' v. 17, I have proposed this genus for the reception of *Hes. ferrugineus*, the *Molorchus ferrugineus* of MacLeay, described by Boisduval in his 'Faune de l'Océanie,' p. 487; *Hes. cingulatus*, the *Molorchus cingulatus* of Kirby, 'Trans. Linn. Soc.' xii. 470; *Hes. variegatus*, the supposed *Molorchus variega-*

tus of Fabricius, 'Syst. Eleu.' ii. 375; and *Hes. bizonatus* of Newman, 'Annals of Natural History,' v. 17. This splendid genus is exclusively Australian; it is by no means uncommon, and many other species may be expected to occur from that rich and highly interesting country.

Genus.—*TOMOPTERUS*, *Serville*.

Is described in the 'Ann. Ent. Soc. of France,' i. 546, the typical species, *Tom. Staphylinus* of Serville, is described, *l. c.* There is a second species, of great beauty, at present undescribed: it has an oblique white line on each elytron, the two nearly meeting at the suture, somewhat in the fashion of the letter V. The insect is larger and much handsomer than *Tom. Staphylinus*; should a *courteous* entomologist meet with it, he will adopt for it the name of *Tomopterus pretiosus* of Newman. Both species inhabit Brazil.

Genus.—*CHARIS*, *Newman*.

Caput ferè pronum, elongatum, ferè trigonum; antennæ dimidio corporis haud longiores, apice crassiores, 11-articulatæ, articulis apicalibus brevioribus: prothorax ferè globosus, capite latior, lateribus convexis, nullo modo armatis: elytra valdè abbreviata, cuneata: femora tumescentia, metatibiis elongatis hirsutis.

Charis Euphrosyne. Nigra; antennæ piceæ, basi testaceæ: elytra testacea, marginibus suturali et marginali nigris: abdominis incisuræ argenteo-lanuginosæ. (Corp. long. .45 unc. lat. .125 unc.)

Inhabits Brazil. A single specimen is in the cabinet of Mr. Shuckard. It is a rather robust insect, a good deal resembling *Tomopterus Staphylinus* of Serville.

Charis Erato. Caput nigrum, antennis piceis; oculi nigri, magni, in faciem conniventes: prothorax punctus, niger, vestigiis lateralibus argenteis, lineâque obscurâ posticâ albidâ: scutellum argenteo-lanuginosum: elytra puncta, testacea, marginibus latè nigris, lineâque singuli obliquâ prope suturam argenteâ: pedes ferruginei, tarsi metatibiisque apice fuscis, metafemora basi pallida: sternum nigrum, vestigiis argenteo-lanuginosis: abdomen basi testaceum, apice nigrum. (Corp. long. .4 unc. lat. .05 unc.)

Inhabits Brazil. There is a single specimen in the cabinet of Mr. Shuckard.

Charis Aglaia. Caput et antennæ nigra: oculi magni, in faciem ferè conniventes, marginibus anticis manifestò elevatis: prothorax punctus, niger: elytra basi nigra, profundè puncta, apice attenuata acuminata testacea glaberrima: sternum et abdomen nigra: pedes picei. (Corp. long. .4 unc. lat. .05 unc.)

Inhabits Brazil. A single specimen is in the cabinet of Mr. Shuckard.

Genus.—SPHECOMORPHA, *Newman*.

Described in the 'Entomological Magazine,' v. 397. The only species I have yet seen is *Sphe. chalybea*, Newman, *l. c.* from Brazil; it is in the cabinet of the Entomological Club.

Genus.—ODONTOCERA, *Serville*.

In the 'Ann. Ent. Soc. of France,' ii. 56, this genus is proposed; the typical species, *Odon. vitrea* of Serville, from Brazil, is new. *Odon. gracilis*, the *Stenopterus gracilis* of Klug's 'Entomology of Brazil,' and *Odon. cylindrica* of Serville, both from Brazil, are congeneric.

Genus.—STENOPTERUS, *Illiger*.

This genus was established in Illiger's Magazine, iv. 127, for *Necydalis rufus* of Fabricius, a small Macrocerous insect which that author had erroneously arranged with the Heteromerous division of Linneus' génus. *Sten. rufus* is the type; and in the 'Catalogue des Coléoptères' we find no less than five other species arranged below it: viz., *præustus*, Fab., *nigripes*, Dahnan, *femoratus*, Steven, *rufipes*, Latreille, and *cyaneus*, Fabricius.

Genus.—ACYPHODERES, *Serville*.

Serville has rather indicated than instituted this genus, giving it as a division of his genus *Odontocera*, from which however it decidedly differs in many characters, particularly the structure of the prothorax. The type of the genus is *Acyph. aurulenta*, the *Stenopterus aurulentus* of Dahnan's 'Analecta Entomologica,' p. 71. It inhabits Brazil abundantly. *Acyph. crinitus*, the *Stenopterus crinitus* of Klug's 'Entomology of Brazil,' is a second species.

Genus.—CALLISPHYRIS, *Newman*.

The type of this genus, *Call. Macropus*, a native of the Island of Chilöedy, is described and figured at p. 1 of 'The Entomologist.'

Genus.—*COLOBUS*, *Serville*.

This genus is placed by Serville, 'Ann. Ent. Soc. of France,' ii. 554, next to *Callichroma*, which, in some of its characters, it appears a good deal to resemble, and its connection with the present family is solely dependant on its abbreviated elytra: the typical, and indeed the only species, is *Colobus hemipterus*, the *Stenocorus hemipterus* of Fabricius, 'Syst. Eleu.' ii. 310, and the *Cerambyx hemipterus* of Olivier, iv. (Capr.) 127, No. 172, tab. xxiii. fig. 181. It inhabits Java, and appears to be a rare insect: there is a fine specimen in the cabinet of the British Museum.

The genera which follow have no reference to any particular family of Longicorns, but are simply recorded as supposed novelties to the science.

Genus.—*CHION*, *Newman*.

Antennæ *maris* corpore duplò longiores, graciles, articulis apice ferè in dentem productis: prothorax ferè rotundus, dorso paullò convexus, lateribus spinâ acutâ medianâ armatis: elytra ampla, linearia, abdomen tegentia, apice truncata, singulo angulo spinâ acutâ armato: pedes simplices, femoribus nullo modo armatis.

Chion rusticus. Testaceus, prothorace pedibusque saturatoribus: oculis fuscis, subtilitèr ac creberimè punctus, lanugine testaceâ undiquè tectus. (Corp. long. .9 unc. lat. .2 unc. antennarum dilat. 3.75 unc.)

Stenocorus rusticus, Fabricius, 'Syst. Eleu,' ii. 311.

Inhabits North America, not India as Fabricius has said. The specimens in the cabinet of the Entomological Club were taken by Messrs. Doubleday and Foster, at St. John's Bluff, in East Florida.

Chion garganicus.

Stenocorus ,, Fabricius, 'Syst. Eleu.' ii. 305.

Cerambyx ,, Olivier, iv. (Capric.) 39, tab. xv. fig. 105.

,, ,, Palis.-Beauv. 247, tab. xxxvii. fig. 3.

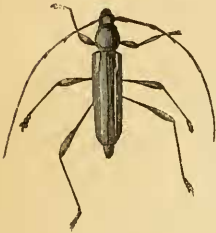
Cerasphorus ,, Serville, 'Ann. Ent. Soc.' ii. 11.

Inhabits North America. The specimens in the cabinet of the Entomological Club were taken at Wanborough, in the State of Illinois. It should be observed in defence of this new genus, that Audinet-

Serville has, in the present as in other instances, combined two types of form in a single genus, constituting each a division; now it appears to me, that as generic subdivision has been carried so far, it must be extended farther, and that those species only can be considered congeneric, *which exhibit a close similarity in those structural characters which are employed as the basis of subdivision*. Audinet-Serville himself lays the greatest stress on these characters in his descriptions, yet unites groups in which they obviously vary.

Genus.—AMPHIRHOE, *Newman*.

Generi Phoracanthæ affinis, et certè ejusdem familiæ, (forsan propriè intervenit genus nuper propositum, Callirhœe, cujus prothorax elongatus nullo modo armatus, et femora plùs minùsve tumida): caput porrectum, prothorace angustius; antennæ corpore longiores, 11-articulatæ, articulis 3—5 apice 1-spinosis: prothorax capite paullò longior, anticâ constrictus, dorso convexus, lateribus rotundatus, nullo modo armatus: elytra apice truncata: pedes elongati, femoribus apice repentè tumidis.



Amph. decora. Fusca, puncta; elytra ferrugineo-fusca, utroque lineâ medianâ gracili juxta basim interruptâ flavâ ornato. (Corp long. .8 unc. lat. .15 unc.)

Inhabits Van Dieman's Land. For a drawing of this insect, which is unique in the cabinet of Mr. Melly, I am indebted to Mr. Westwood.

Genus.—ELAPHIDION, *Serville*.

The reader is requested to append to the genus noticed at page 6, the following descriptions.

Elaph. Marylandicum. Magnum, obesum, fuscum, punctum, lanugine cinereâ obsitum, spatiis glabris irroratum: antennæ corpore manifestò longiores, articulis 3—7 apice 1-spinosis: elytra truncata, utroque angulo spinâ acutâ armato. (Corp. long. 1.15 unc. lat. .325 unc.)

Stenocorus Marylandicus, Fab. 'Syst. Eleu.' ii. 306.

Callidium ,, Oliv. 70, tab. i. fig. 5.

Inhabits North America. The specimen in the cabinet of the Entomological Club was taken by Mr. E. Doubleday, at the Warm Springs in North Carolina. Great confusion prevails as to the application of the name *Marylandicum* of Fabricius; and it will be found, on a reference to the Banksian cabinet, now in possession of the Linnean Society, that the name is there assigned to a smaller insect.

Elaph. spinicorne. Testaceum, lanugine cinereâ passim irroratum, spatiis intermediis glaberrimis: antennæ corpore ferè longiores, articulis 3—10 apice 2-spinosis: elytra truncata, utroque angulo spinâ acutâ armato: meso- et metafemorum apices spinâ acutâ internâ armati. (Corp. long. .8 unc. lat. .25 unc.)

Cerambyx spinicornis, Drury, i. tab. xli. fig. 4.

” ” Fab. ‘Syst. Eleu.’ ii. 271.

” *torridus*, Oliv. (Capr.) 67, tab. xiv. fig. 95.

Inhabits Brazil. There are two specimens, named by Fabricius, in the Banksian cabinet at the Linnean Society, and one in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. This insect differs from all the others with which I am acquainted, in the possession of a double series of spines on the antennæ.

Elaph. bidens. Fusco-ferrugineum, punctum, lanugine cinereâ sparsim tectum: antennæ corpore valdè longiores, articulis 3—5 apice 1-spinosis: elytra truncata, utroque angulo spinâ distinctâ armato: meso- et metafemorum apices spinâ brevi internâ armati. (Corp. long. 1 unc. lat. .3 unc.)

Stenocorus bidens, Fab. ‘Syst. Eleu.’ ii. 306; ‘Ent. Syst.’ ii. 294.

Cerambyx ,, Olivier (Capr.), p. 67, tab. vii. fig. 125.

Inhabits Brazil. There are two specimens in the cabinet of the British Museum. The prothorax is covered with a grey pilosity, with the exception of a glabrous, longitudinal line, dilated posteriorly, but not reaching the posterior margin: on each side of this line, towards its anterior extremity, is a glabrous point.

Elaph. irroratum.

Cerambyx irroratus, Linn., ‘Syst. Nat.’ ii. 633.

” ” Oliv. (Capri.) 67, tab. xix. fig. 145.

” ” Drury, i. tab. xli. fig. 3.

Stenocorus irroratus, Fab. ‘Syst. Eleu.’ ii. 307.

Inhabits North America. The Linnean description of this insect is worded thus:—"Thorace mutico, cylindrico, inæquali, elytris apice bidentatis, albo irroratis, antennis longioribus aculeatis."

Fabricius thus describes it:—"St. thorace mutico, inæquali, elytris apice bidentatis, albo-irroratis, antennis longis aculeatis." Drury's figure, quoted by Fabricius, appears to have two spines on several joints of the antennæ, and in other respects to differ from the following insect, which I formerly supposed to be the *Cerambyx irroratus* of Fabricius. In the Banksian collection, named by Fabricius, the specimens appear to me to be identical with the *Cerambyx glabratus* of Fabricius described below. Until the original insect can be examined, I think it better to leave the name *irroratum* unattached to any of the species with which I am acquainted.

Elaph. tessellatum. Ferrugineo-fuscum, punctum, lanugine cinereâ variegatum: antennæ corpore ferè longiores, articulis 3—7 apice 1-spinosis, spina 1ma cæteris longior et paullò recurva: elytra truncata, utroque angulo spinâ acutâ armato: meso- et metafemorum apices spinâ acutâ internâ armati. (Corp. long. .7 unc. lat. .225 unc.)

Inhabits Brazil. A specimen is in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. The prothorax is somewhat rugose and punctured, with the exception of a median elevated line, and four tubercular points, two on each side of the median line, forming a kind of square; the line and points are glabrous, the rugose parts are covered with a grey pilosity: the elytra are deeply and irregularly punctured, the punctures somewhat decreasing in size towards the apex: the pilosity is somewhat symmetrically arranged in patches.

Elaph. ordinatum. Ferrugineo-fuscum, punctum, lanugine canâ maculatum: antennæ corpore longiores, articulis 3—8 apice 1-spinosis: elytra truncata, utroque angulo spinâ acutâ armato: meso- et metafemorum apices spinâ internâ armati. (Corp. long. .8 unc. lat. .275 unc.)

Inhabits Brazil. There is a specimen in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. It is a broad and rather depressed insect; the prothorax is deeply and rugosely punctured, with the anterior and posterior margins, a median longitudinal line, and two somewhat amorphous spots on each side, glabrous: the elytra are deeply punctured; the punctures are crowded in the region of the scutellum, more distant towards the middle and side, and much smaller towards the apex; the

tomentosity is very nearly white, and is somewhat symmetrically arranged in a spot near the base, and another larger one near the centre of each clytron.

Elaph. insulare. Ferrugineo-fuscum, punctum, lanugine cinereâ irroratum: antennæ corpore paullò breviores, articulis 3—6 apice 1-spinosis, spina 1ma cæteris longior et paullò recurva: elytra apice truncata, utroque angulo spinâ brevi armato: meso- et metafemorum apices spinâ brevi armati. (Corp. long. .6 unc. lat. .175 unc.)

Inhabits the West Indies. A specimen from the island of Nevis is in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. The prothorax is rugosely punctured, with the exception of a glabrous, median, longitudinal line, two tubercular points, and two linear elevations, the latter reaching the posterior margin of the prothorax: the elytra are deeply, rugosely and irregularly punctured, the punctures gradually decreasing in magnitude towards the apex: the tomentosity is disposed in irregular blotches, elongate longitudinally.

Elaph. mite. Ferrugineo-fuscum, punctum, lanugine cinereâ obsitum: antennæ corpore vix longiores, articulis 3—6 apice 1-spinosis, articulus 1mus paullò longior paullò recurvus: elytra truncata, utroque angulo dentato: meso- et metafemorum apices dente brevi interno armati. (Corp. long. .6 unc. lat. .175 unc.)

Inhabits Brazil. There are several specimens in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. The prothorax is punctured, with a longitudinal, median, glabrous line, and a tubercular glabrous spot on each side: the elytra are coarsely and deeply punctured, and each has three indistinct elevated lines: the tomentosity covers the entire surface.

Elaph. glabratum. Ferrugineo-fuscum, punctum, complanatum, ferè glabrum, lanugine cinereâ obsitum: antennæ corpore vix longiores, articulus 1mus spinâ longâ, 2us spinâ brevi, 3us spinâ brevissimâ armatus. (Corp. long. .7 unc. lat. .2 unc.)

Stenocorus glabratus, Fab. 'Syst. Eleu.' ii. 307; 'Ent. Syst.' ii. 295.

Inhabits the West Indies. Specimens are in the cabinets of the British Museum and the Entomological Club.

Elaph. mucronatum. Fuscum, punctum, lanugine cinereâ undiquè obsitum: antennæ corpore vix longiores, articulus 1mus spinâ longâ, 2us spinâ brevi, 3us spinâ brevissimâ armatus; articuli

cæteri inermes : elytra truncata, utroque angulo spinâ longâ armato : meso- et metafemorum apices spinâ acutâ internâ armati. (Corp. long. .7 unc. lat. .175 unc.)

Inhabits North America. There is a specimen in the cabinet of the Entomological Club, taken by Mr. E. Doubleday in East Florida.—The prothorax is punctured, with a median, longitudinal, glabrous line: on each side of this is a glabrous spot near the anterior margin, and a smaller glabrous line joining the posterior margin: the elytra are coarsely and deeply punctured, the punctures decreasing in size towards the apex: the scutellum is densely pilose, with a median, longitudinal, glabrous line: on the other parts of the body the pilosity is regularly distributed. The insect is labelled *mucronatum*, Say; I know not where the name has been previously published. It is distinct from the preceding, being somewhat narrower, of a darker colour, and quite without gloss.

Elaph. incertum. Fuscum, punctum, lanugine cinereâ irroratum: antennæ corpore vix breviores, articulis 3—7 apice 1-spinosis: elytra truncata, utroque angulo spinâ acutâ armato. (Corp. long. .65 unc. lat. .175 unc.)

Inhabits North America. There is a single specimen in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. The prothorax is rugosely punctured, with a median, longitudinal, glabrous line, and an elevated tubercular spot on each side: the elytra are deeply and irregularly punctured, the punctures decreasing in magnitude towards the apex: the tomentosity is sprinkled in dots over the entire surface.

Elaph. villosum. Fuscum, punctum, lanugine cinereâ obsitum, maculisque lanuginosis irroratum: antennæ corpore manifestò longiores, a basi ad medium paullò incrassatæ, articulis 3tio et 4to spinâ minutâ armatis: elytra truncata, utroque angulo spinâ armato. (Corp. long. .6 unc. lat. .15 unc.)

Stenocorus villosus, Fabr. 'Syst. Eleu.' ii. 311; 'Ent. Syst.' ii. 302.

Inhabits North America. A single specimen in the cabinet of the Entomological Club, was taken by Mr. E. Doubleday, at St. John's Bluff, in East Florida. The prothorax is punctured, obscure and pilose, without any glabrous markings: the elytra are thickly but minutely punctured: the entire surface is covered with the tomentosity, which is thickly gathered into little spots irregularly scattered. This

insect came into my hands with the specific name *fucator* attached; I know not whose name it is.

Elaph. parallelum. Fuscum, punctum, lanugine cinereâ tectum, elongatum, lineare: antennæ corpore vix breviores, articulis 2do 3tioque apice 1-spinosis; spinâ 3tii minimâ: elytra parallela, apice truncata, utroque angulo spinâ armato, spinâ externâ longâ paullò incurvâ. (Corp. long. .55 unc. lat. .1 unc.)

Inhabits North America. Specimens in the cabinet of the Entomological Club, were taken in Georgia, East Florida and Delaware States. The prothorax is very pilose, with a slender and short longitudinal glabrous line: the elytra are long, narrow, parallel, coarsely punctured, and beset with an irregularly distributed tomentosity.

Elaph. arctum. Ferrugineo-fuscum, punctum, pilis canis obsitum: antennæ corpore manifestò breviores, articulis 3tio 4toque apice 1-spinosis, spinâ 4ti minutissimâ: prothorax convexus: elytra linearia, apice truncata, angulis spinosis, spinâ externâ majori. (Corp. long. .35 unc. lat. .075 unc.)

Inhabits North America. The specimen in the cabinet of the Entomological Club, was taken by Mr. R. Foster at St. John's Bluff, in East Florida. The prothorax is rounded and without apparent elevations: the elytra are deeply and thickly punctured; the pilosity is somewhat scattered.

Elaph. inerme. Fuscum, punctum, robustum, convexum, lanugine cinereâ irroratum: antennæ corpore breviores, articulis 3—5 apice 1-spinosis: elytra convexa, vix truncata, angulis inarmatis. (Corp. long. .6 unc. lat. .175 unc.)

Inhabits North America. The specimens in the cabinet of the Entomological Club, were taken at St. John's Bluff, in East Florida, by Messrs. R. Foster and E. Doubleday. The prothorax is rounded and shagreened, with a small, longitudinal, glabrous mark on the centre of its disk. The elytra are deeply punctured, the punctures decreasing in magnitude towards the apex. The tomentosity is gathered in small spots, a few of which appear on the prothorax, and very many are sprinkled without order over the elytra.

Elaph. pumilum. Ferrugineo-fuscum, punctum, lineare: elytris parallelis, lanugine cinereâ irroratum: antennæ corpore breviores, articulus 3us apice 1-spinosus: elytra ferè parallela, apice truncata, angulis inarmatis. (Corp. long. .3 unc. lat. .075 unc.)

Inhabits North America. The specimens in the cabinet of the Entomological Club, were taken at St. John's Bluff, in East Florida, by Messrs. R. Foster and E. Doubleday. The prothorax is marked with longitudinal elevated lines, on which the tomentosity is less abundant, and they are consequently of a darker colour. The elytra are deeply punctured, and have three elevated lines, which however are but little apparent, and without a careful examination will escape observation. The tomentosity of the elytra is gathered into little spots.

Elaph. deflendum. See antè, page 6.

Variat prothorace rufo, maculâ minutâ medianâ nigrâ.
 — prothorace toto rufo.

Elaph. sobrium. Nigrum, punctum, pilis canis obsitum: antennæ corpore longiores, articulis 3—7 apice 1-spinosis: elytra paullò complanata, ad suturam depressa, truncata, utroque angulo dente acuto armata: femora apice inarmata, basi lætè rufa. (Corp. long. '5 unc. lat. '125 unc.)

Inhabits North America. There is a single specimen in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. The prothorax is glabrous and without depressions or elevations: the elytra are uniformly but not very deeply punctured; they are thin but uniformly covered with a grey pile.

Natural Order.—LEPTURITES, *Newman.*

Genus.—PACHYTA, *Megerle.*

Pachyta Ione. Nigra, nitida, glabra; antennis, ore, pedibusque testaceis: elytra lætè violacea. (Corp. long. '45 unc. lat. '175 unc.)

Inhabits ———? There are two specimens of this most lovely little insect in the cabinet of the British Museum, but their habitat appears to be unrecorded. The mouth, antennæ and legs are testaceous, approaching to yellow: the head, prothorax, scutellum, and abdomen, are black: the elytra are of a brilliant and beautiful purple: every part of the insect is glossy and apparently without punctures.

Natural Order.—CARABITES, *Newman*.

Genus.—*LEBIA*, *Latreille*.

Lebia civica. Nigra; antennæ nigræ, basi testaceæ: prothorax niger, punctus, lineâ longitudinali impressus: elytra glaberrima, nigra, maculâ utriusque magnâ anticâ albidâ; utraque macula e humero ad suturam obliquè descendit. (Corp. long. .175 unc. lat. .075 unc.)

Inhabits New Holland. A single specimen of this minute insect, in the cabinet of the Entomological Club, was taken by Mr. Davis, at Adelaide.

Lebia lutosa. Testacea, oculis nigris: elytrorum fasciâ latâ bisinuâtâ obscurè fuscâ: hujus insecti parvuli colores confusi valdè obscuro: prothorax punctus lineâ longitudinali impressus: elytra confertim puncta, occultè sulcata. (Corp. long. .2 unc. lat. .1 unc.)

Inhabits New Holland. In the cabinet of the Entomological Club: taken in some abundance by Mr. Davis, near Adelaide.

Lebia? plana. Plana, depressa, fusco-ferruginea, concolor, oculis tantùm nigris: caput et prothorax glabra nitidissima: elytra obscura confertim puncta, obscurè et pravè sulcata. (Corp. long. .4 unc. lat. .175 unc.)

Inhabits New Holland. In the cabinet of the Entomological Club: taken in some abundance by Mr. Davis, near Adelaide. The species probably belongs to one of the sections divided from *Lebia*, as *Lamprias*, *Orthogonius*, *Colpoderus*, &c.

Lebia russata. Caput elongatum, glabrum, subtilitè punctum, cum antennis obscurè ferrugineum, oculis tantùm nigris: prothorax ferrugineus, transversè subtilitè rugatus, lineâ medianâ longitudinali impressus: scutellum ferè invisum: elytra lata complanata, pravè ac indistinctè striata, striis subtilitè punctis, fusca, margine externo ferrugineo: abdomen subtùs ferrugineum: pedes pallidiores. (Corp. long. .425 unc. lat. .175 unc.)

Inhabits North America. In the cabinet of the Entomological Club: it was taken in some abundance by Messrs. R. Foster and E. Doubleday, at St. John's Bluff, in East Florida.

Genus.—PLOCHIONUS, Dejean.

Plo. amandus. Lætè ferrugineus; caput et antennæ ferruginea, oculis nigris: prothorax ferrugineus transversè rugatus: elytra profundè 9-striata, ferruginea, suturâ fasciâque posticâ latè nigris, abdomen subtùs ferrugineum: pedes pallidiores. (Corp. long. ·3 unc. lat. ·13 unc.)

Inhabits North America. In the cabinet of the Entomological Club: it was taken in abundance by Messrs. R. Foster and E. Doubleday, at St. John's Bluff, in East Florida.

The colour of the insect is a bright ferruginous red, with the exception of the black eyes and the black cruciform mark on the elytra; this is very wide at the base, nearly reaching from shoulder to shoulder: towards the middle of the elytra it is narrower, and then suddenly widens, spreading on each side to the margin, and extending along the margin upwards and downwards; the margin itself is ferruginous. Mr. E. Doubleday has obligingly furnished me with the following particulars of the economy of this beautiful little Carabite.

“I first found it at Jacksonville, in East Florida, in December, 1837, on the dwarf palmetto. The leaves of this plant are eaten by a small Tineite, which pares the upper surface of the leaves, and covers the part so pared with a stout silken web. The larva of the Tineite appears gregarious, as I found several empty pupa-cases together. In the same hammock all the bushes of the American olive, and some of the red bays, had the ends of the shoots spun together in the same manner as the Yponomeutidæ serve the Euonymi in this country.—The majority of the specimens of Plochionus were taken in these webs; and as I never found any elsewhere, with the exception of those on the dwarf palmetto, I presume their object in seeking the webs was to prey on the pupæ of the Tineites. The moth I have never seen, and the beetle only at Jacksonville, and chiefly on the east side of the town, where the olive-leaves were much spun together.”



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